



Corkscrew

# Water Quality Report 2010

Microbiological Contaminants	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Highest Monthly % Level Positive Samples	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	1/10 - 12/10	N	2.8	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Alpha (pCi/L)	1/09, 2/09 & 4/09	N	3.0	ND - 3.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 or combined Radium (pCi/L)	1/09, 2/09 & 4/09	N	1.5	0.3 - 1.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	1/10 - 12/10	N	0.78	ND - 0.78	4	4.0	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10/10	N	0.01		10	10	
Sodium (ppm)	1/09 - 2/09	N	95.4	51.1 - 95.4	n/a	160	

<b>Stage 1 Disinfectant / Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters</b>							
HAA5 ppb*	Quarterly 2010	N	9.0	ND - 28.0	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM ppb*	Quarterly 2010	N	8.3	0.34 - 22.0	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	1/10 - 12/10	N	3.4	0.1 - 5.8	4	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Date of Sampling	MCL Violation Y/N	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL		
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)						
Copper (ppm)	8/10	N	0.464	0	1.3	1.3
Lead (ppb)	8/10	N	1.3	0	0	15

\*Results based on highest quarterly average.

## Likely Source of Contamination

**Fluoride:** Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; pollution from electroplating operations.

**Nitrate:** Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. **Sodium:** Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil.

**Chloramines:** Water additive used to control microbes. **Benzene:** Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.

**Lead & Copper:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Beach Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.